OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1750. [N°. 350.]

O (cry'd the Goddeſs) for ſome pedant Reign!
Some gentle JAMES *to bleſs the Land again!*—
For ſure, if Dulneſs ſees a grateful Day,
'Tis in the Shade of arbitrary Sway.
O! if my Sons may learn one earthly Thing,
Teach but that one, ſufficient for a King;
That, which my Prieſts, and mine alone, maintain,
Which, as it dies or lives, we fall or reign;
May you, may Cam, *and* Iſis *preach it long,*
"The RIGHT DIVINE *of Kings to govern wrong."*

DUNCIAD, *B.* iv.

THE Commentator of the Poet now before me informs us, in his Note upon the Words *gentle* JAMES, that this *great Prince* (King *James* I.) was the firſt who aſſumed the Title of *ſacred Majeſty*, which his loyal Clergy transferred from *God* to *him*.

"The Principles of Paſſive-Obedience and Non-Reſiſtance, ſays the Author of *the Diſſertation upon Parties*, Letter viii. which before his Time had ſculked perhaps in ſome old Homily, were talked, written, and preached into Vogue in that inglorious Reign."

It is hardly poſſible, in the preſent Age, after ſo much Light has been thrown on the Doctrines of Policy, that any reaſonable unprejudiced *Briton*, who has embraced the ordinary Means of informing his Judgment, ſhould be ſuch a Traitor to his own Intereſt, and to the Intereſt of the whole Society of which he calls himſelf a Member, as to maintain that any particular Perſon, or Family, has an hereditary indefeaſible Right to govern Twelve or Fourteen Millions of People, according to his own Will and Pleaſure; to diſpoſe of them and their Eſtates according to the Luſt of his own arbitrary Madneſs, or the Wantonneſs of his Folly, without the leaſt Impeachment of Injury on his own ſacred Perſon, or the leaſt Right to a Remedy in thoſe over whom he tyrannizes. But tho' *Reaſon* has no Children of his Stamp, *Stupidity*, it ſeems, has always enough of them; Men who take Pains to perſuade themſelves, and others, that we are all born Slaves to a Fellow-Creature, and have not the leaſt Right to ſeek Relief under the Burthens, which our *Jure divino* Taſkmaſter may think fit to impoſe on our Shoulders.

Perhaps, upon Recollection, I ought to aſk Pardon of thoſe Men who propagate ſuch Notions by Writing, and only apply the Stupidity, not without ſome Commiſeration, to thoſe only who have the Misfortune to be perverted and miſguided by them. Thoſe *Teachers* of Abſurdity and Nonſenſe have doubtleſs their own Ends to ſerve. They are willing to confeſs themſelves Slaves to one common Maſter, that they may tyrannize, in his Name, over the inferior Herd. They think the Merit of the Miſchief they hope to do, ſhould their Scheme ever ſucceed, would entitle them to ſomething very conſiderable in the Church, the Law, or the State. They muſt indeed be Men of very ſtrong Faith to be influenced by ſuch Views at preſent: But that this political Faith ought to prepoſſeſs us in favour of their Underſtanding, is a Point which I cannot prevail upon myſelf to admit. I acknowlege the Pravity of their Deſign, but very much doubt the Sanity of their Judgment, even in their own particular Cauſe.

However, as Impotence itſelf may debauch the Principles of unguarded Innocence, and raiſe an Inclination to Lewdneſs which it can never gratify; ſo the moſt conſummate Son of Dulneſs, with a few *Latin* Phraſes and commonplace Quotations in his Head, may, when he takes into his Hand that dogmatizing Inſtrument a Pen, ſo drive the unſkilful and unwary Reader about and about the Shadow of an Argument, that he may at laſt make him giddy with the Motion, and deprive him of the little Common Senſe he received from Nature: And ſuch a Pupil as this, when his own ſmall Stock of Ideas is evaporated or ſurrendered, readily admits and cheriſhes whatever his Maſter infuſes in the Room of it, tho' it be only an airy intoxicating Fume without Subſtance. This is the only Method by which I can account for thoſe modern Seductions to *Jacobitiſm*, which we are now and then told of among the Wonders of this wonderful Age.

Some of my Readers, who have been ſtruck only with the Liberties I have ſometimes taken with Miniſters under a Proteſtant and Limited Eſtabliſhment, may wonder to ſee theſe Remarks from me: But others, who penetrate further into Things, very well know, that it is becauſe I would have this Eſtabliſhment to be permanent, becauſe I would ever have a Proteſtant King on the Throne, to be reſtrained by a limited Form of Government, that I quarrel with the Servants of the Crown when I think they abuſe the Power intruſted with them, and expoſe our preſent happy Settlement to the only imminent Danger it can ever run, the Danger of ſuch a Diſſatisfaction, upon juſt Cauſes, as may ripen into ſomething worſe if thoſe Cauſes are not removed, but ſuffered to grow and increaſe. This is ſuch a plain Confeſſion of the Articles of my political Creed, as I thought it neceſſary to make upon the Occaſion which I ſhall now more particularly explain.

An odd Number of a moſt contemptible periodical Pamphlet, written with a manifeſt View to revive the long-exploded Cauſe of the hereditary indefeaſible Right of civil and eccleſiaſtical Tyranny, and to promote the Intereſt of an abjured Family and an abjured Hierarchy, was ſome Days ago officiouſly put into my Hands. There was no other Way indeed, in which the Exiſtence of ſuch a Work would probably have evercome to my Knowledge, unleſs I had been now as induſtrious as I confeſs myſelf formerly to have been, to ranſack all the duſty Heaps that lie mouldering on Bulks and Stalls, or are collected by Grocers and Chandlers to ſave the Expence of unblemiſhed brown Paper. Nay, even in that Method I doubt I might have miſſed it; as I am perſuaded the Number printed muſt be very ſmall, and that of thoſe few a Number yet ſmaller have the Fortune to be emancipated from the Priſon of the Publiſher. And yet this doughty Performance, as appears by the Title, has been crawling in it's Obſcurity for many Months paſs'd. I was going to name the Title: But, as I ſuſpect, upon ſecond Thoughts, that the Author's Scurrility was intended only to make me advertiſe his wretched Productions (a Fineſſe not unworthy the Advocates of ſo worthy a Cauſe) I ſhall give him the Mortification of a Diſappointment, and leave him and his Libel to deſcend together into the Vale of Oblivion.

Yet it ought not to be utterly unknown, that there is a Writer, now living in *England*, who has taken upon him to abuſe the Memory of *Sidney* for the Notions of Liberty I lately extracted from him, and moſt outrageouſly to inſult me and all *ſuch Admirers of the preſent Eſtabliſhment*, (theſe are his own Words) on the Preſumption of what would be the Conſequence of our Rebellion under this Eſtabliſhment. We ſhould indeed merit ſome kind of Puniſhment, but I think rather that of Confinement in *Bedlam* than Hanging, which is the Lot he aſſigns us, if we were to rebel againſt the Eſtabliſhment we admire: An Hypotheſis, of which, with regard to any Man in his Senſes, ſcarce any Author but this would not have ſeen and avoided the Abſurdity. But Rebellion and Hanging run ſo much in the Heads of ſome Men, that no Wonder if the Words ſometimes eſcape them without any Meaning.

Neither this Man, nor any of his petulant, enthuſiaſtic Party, can be ſo groſsly ignorant, if they will give themſelves a Moment's Time for Reflection, (tho' that they ſhould confeſs what they are convinced of, if it makes againſt their Cauſe, is more than we ought to expect from them) as not to know, that the Reſiſtance which *Sidney* defends, and for the Defence of which all the Friends of Liberty read him with Veneration, is not the Act of a few deſperate Bigots, in Behalf of an Uſurpation on their own Conſciences and Properties, like what was vainly attempted by ſome of this Party in 1715 and 1745; but the Act of a whole Nation, or of ſuch a Majority in it, as, by the Number, Rank, Weight, and Property of the Individuals, includes the whole, in Support of ſuch Privileges as were given originally to all Mankind, and have happily, and almoſt ſingularly, been in ſome meaſure preſerved entire in this Kingdom. It is, in fact, ſuch a Reſiſtance as drove King *James* II. out of his Throne, and did not leave him, after all his Acts of arbitrary Power, and in ſpite of his Armies of Soldiers and Prieſts, ſo much as the Means to make one ineffectual Effort for his own Preſervation. *Sidney* was not ſuffered to live to ſee this Event, nor was his Work then printed: But the *Revolution* was ſuch an abſolute Confirmation of his Doctrine, that we of the preſent Age ought to conſider him as the Prophet, as well as the Patron and Martyr, of public Liberty. It is this Event that has gained him the Enmity of all the Party I have to deal with, and has rendered his Doctrine altogether as heretical as Common Senſe itſelf.

After ſeeing one Number of the Work that occaſioned theſe Obſervations, I made Intereſt for the Sight of another: And, as I intend forever to have done, in this one Paper, with an Author I ſo much deſpiſe, let him be as ſcurrilous as he is able; I ſhall juſt give an Extract of one of his Poſitions, from the laſt of thoſe two Pamphlets, and then, to crown the whole, a few of the Articles of Faith that are neceſſary to make a worthy Diſciple of ſuch a Doctor.

He compares together *William* I. and *William* III. as equally Tyrants; and affirms, that "ſince the *Revolution*, "in the Time of King *William*, who pretended to be the "Protector of our Liberties, and Securer of our Religion, "our Liberties were more invaded and deſtroyed in the "Caſe of Sir *John Fenwick*, in the Maſſacre at *Glenco*, "the aboliſhing Epiſcopacy in *Scotland*, and the Forfeiture "of ſo great a Part of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, than they "were in all the Reigns of the four *Stuarts*."

I am as far from vindicating any illegal Act of Power ſince the *Revolution*, as any Man whatſoever; and believe, that in the Buſineſs of *Glenco*, in particular, there was both Cruelty and Illegality: But that the King was concerned in it, has not, I think, been made appear; at leaſt not more plainly than it has been proved, that King *Charles* I. was concerned in the *Iriſh* Maſſacre of 1641, when the Lives ſacrificed were about a Thouſand to One more than at *Glenco*. *Fenwick*'s Affair was rather too bold a Step; but it was taken by the Three Eſtates in Conjunction, and not an arbitrary Act of the Crown alone. Had King *William* proceeded in a Courſe of illegal Acts, without the Conſent, or even the Exiſtence of a Parliament; had he erected Star-Chamber and High Commiſſion Courts; had he impoſed arbitrary Fines and Impriſonments without Number, and employed ſuch Miniſters of his Vengeance as *Jefferies*; I ſhould have had no more to ſay for King *William* III. than I have for King *James* II. Nay, had he only perſiſted in keeping his *Dutch* Guards, when a Vote of Parliament had paſſed againſt them, it might have been juſt to ſend both him and them back to *Holland* together. But King *William* knew better, and not only reigned to the End of his Days, but made Proviſion for a Proteſtant Succeſſion: That was the Stroke which ſo much galls theſe Gentlemen, and renders the Name of King *William* ſo odious in their Eſteem.

By the Mention of this paradoxical Aſſertion concerning King *William*'s Cruelty, I am reminded of another of the ſame Stamp made by *Higgons*, one of the Champions of the Faction, with the ſame pious Deſign of exalting the Character of the *Stuarts*. It is that of all the five *Tudors*, *Henry* VII. and VIII. *Edward* VI. *Mary* and *Elizabeth*; there was but one, the very gentle and merciful Queen *Mary*, who had any Sweetneſs of Temper or Bowels of Compaſſion. One need not wiſh to ſee Writers do more for their own Confuſion, than often to propoſe ſuch *Theſes* as theſe to the Faith of Proteſtant *Britons*.

With regard to the Articles of Faith that are neceſſary to procure Admiſſion into the School of theſe Gentlemen, I think two only will be ſufficient for a Specimen.

I. That *original Baſtardy* is no Impediment to the Right of Inheritance, no Obſtruction to the *Divine Right* of any Family on whom the Prieſts think proper to beſtow it. This is plain in regard to all the firſt Race of our Kings after *William* I. *Norman* and Baſtard, from whom along they derived their Title. And that the *Stuarts* themſelves ſprung from a ſpurious Stock, is affirmed by many good Hiſtorians, and not fairly diſproved by any one that I have met with.

II. That *Divine Right* is acquired by the blackeſt Treaſon, and the fouleſt Murder: This is evident from the Caſes of King *John* and *Richard* III. not to ſearch after more. While the young Prince *Arthur* lived, *John* was an Uſurper; but having quietly rid himſelf of that Rival, and got his Body thrown into a Ditch, the *Divine Right* deſcended on himſelf, and his Title was not queſtionable. So *Richard* could have been legally no more than Protector, if his Nephews, the young King and the Duke of *York*, had lived: But, by the happy Expedient of two Feather-Beds, and a proper Application, all Impediment was removed, and *Richard* was the only Man who could reign by the *Divine Appointment!*

LONDON.

Tueſday his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint his Grace the Duke of Dorſet to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Steward of the Houſhold, has appointed John Chetwood, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, to be one of the Council of his Majeſty's Palace-Court at Weſtminſter, in the room of John Le Groſs Spelman, Eſq;

A very curious Monument of fine Marble is preparing to be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, to the Memory of the moſt noble Prince Charles, Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, with a Character ſuitable to his great Virtues and Abilities.

We hear that a Bill is already prepared, and will be ſupported by ſome eminent Counſel, the next Seſſions of Parliament, for aboliſhing Fines and Recoveries, and likewiſe to put an End to the enormous Expence and Delay occaſioned by Special Pleading, by allowing the Defendent in all Caſes to plead the general Iſſue, and give the ſpecial Matter in Evidence.

We hear another Bill will be brought into Parliament, ſupported by two Reverend Biſhops, to make it Death, without Benefit of Clergy, for any one or more to ſteal a dead Body from the Place of it's Interment.

On Monday laſt died Mrs. Holmes, Relict of the Rev. Dr. Holmes, late Dean of Exeter, and Preſident of St. John's College, Oxford; by whoſe Death about 14000 l. comes to St. John's.

Same Day died at Mitcham in Surry, Iſaac Villers, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of a large Eſtate in Suſſex. He was a few Days ago bit by a Dog whom he ſuppoſed mad, which threw him into a Fever, and ſo killed him.

Proceedings of the Court-Martial at Rocheſter, Dec. 3.

"This Morning at 11, the Court ſat for the Trial of Admiral Griffin, and was compoſed of

Vice-Admiral Hawke, Preſident,

Admiral Chambers, De l'Angle, Sturton, } Captains.

Brett, Parry, & Montague, } Captains.

Mr. Ferne, Judge-Advocate.

His Charge conſiſted of Eight Articles, to ſum which together were, Neglect of Duty, Miſconduct, and not engaging the Enemy.

The two Witneſſes examined this Day, viz. Captains Boyce and Amburſt, agree, that he had Intelligence of a Fleet coming on the Coaſt two Months before it appeared; and that on the 9th of June 1748, at 11 at Night, the Lively made the Signal, by Guns, of the Enemy's being on the Coaſt: The Admiral was aſhore, but knew it early next Morning. The Enemy appeared at 3 the ſame Afternoon. That a Council of War was then held, in which was agreed to ſail and attack them as ſoon as the Eltham's Men could be diſtributed on board the other Ships, which was done by Five: But that the Admiral did not get under Sail 'till Eleven; and, tho' applied to by the Captains to ſend a Frigate to look after the Enemy, he did not do it, and they were never ſeen afterwards."

December 4.

"To-day were examined Capt. Tiddeman, and ſo in Seniority Captains Nucella, Parker, Vincent, and Chriſtian; India Captains Brown and Baron. The Court was very particular as to three or four of the firſt Queſtions; but as ſoon as they underſtood the Matter pretty well from the three firſt Captains, they gave the other Witneſſes very little Trouble. The Court have thought proper to drop the Article of the Admiral's ordering the Rudders of two 40 Gun Ships to be unhung; and the Preſident's Opinion on that Head is, That he behaved like a ſkilful, diligent, and good Officer. Capt. Nucella being asked, ſaid, if he had commanded the Squadron, he ſhould have put to Sea after the Enemy."

December 5.

"This Day five more were examined; which the Court thinking inſufficient, came to a Reſolution to call no more, and at One o'Clock adjourned 'till Ten To-morrow Morning, when Mr. Griffin's Defence comes on. One remarkable Thing To-day was, that the Lieutenant of the Harwich, which lay off Pondicherry, ſwore they tacked at One o'Clock, and the Maſter of the ſame Ship ſwore they tacked at Eleven."

(To be continued.)

Wedneſday the Seſſions began at the Old Bailey, when 21 Priſoners were tried, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz.

Benj. Beckenſfield, otherwiſe Ben the Coalheaver, for robbing Mr. Dickenſon of a Hat, in Gutter-Lane.

Thurſday 24 Priſoners were tried, ſix of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

Anth. Brown, & Wm Tidd, for a Burglary. Two old Offenders

John Newcomb, for robbing Mr. Clayton of a Hat and Wig in Holborn.

John Roſs, Tho. Proctor, and Darby Long, for a Burglary.

The Remainder of the Seſſions in our next.

Several of the unfortunate People drowned by the overſetting the Tilt Boat mentioned in our laſt, have been found and interred. Among the Drowned, was a Diſtiller's Wife, who lives at Graveſend, with 140 l. in her Pocket, which ſhe was coming to London to pay away; and is not found. One of the Perſons taken up, died ſoon afterwards.

Monday two Barges were overſet by the Violence of the Weather, at Green-Wall Bank, near Rotherhithe. The Men ſaved.

Wedneſday came Advice, that the Charlotta, Capt. Ferris, bound from Jamaica to London, who had been a miſſing Ship, was arrived in Engliſh Harbour, Antigua, in a very ſhattered Condition, having met with a violent Storm, in which ſhe loſt two of her Maſts, and made her ſo leaky, that ſhe had ſix Fooot Water in her Hold. But what is the greateſt Misfortune is, that the worthy Commander (who behaved gallantly in his Majeſty's Service in the late War) was waſhed overboard in the Storm, to the great Grief of all that knew him.

The Mercury, Lawſon, from Africa, is loſt to the Windward of Barbadoes. She had 240 Slaves on board, five only loſt. She Ship beat to Pieces.

The Veſſel drove aſhore at Bambridge Ledge, is the Joſeph and Mary, Badcock, from Saltaſh in Cornwal bound to London.

The Antelope, Walſh, from Barbados to Newfoundland, having received conſiderable Damage on the 9th of Sept. in a Gale of Wind, is put into Bermudas to refit.

Monday laſt died at Yewell, aged ſeventy-eight, one of the Perſons ſaved, when Sir Cloudſly Shovell, Admiral, was unhappily caſt away on the Rocks of Scilly, in Queen Anne's Wars.

Tueſday at a Court of Huſtings at Guildhall, Mr. Roſſiter was declared Bridge-Maſter. The Numbers ſtood polled for the ſix Candidates were 3333; out of which Mr. Roſſiter had above 300 Majority.

Tueſday a Gentleman being out a ſhooting near Fulham, and a Waterman coming down the River at the ſame Time, held up his Hat deridingly for the Gentleman to ſhoot at. The Sportſman happened to be too true a Markſman, for he ſhot thro' his Mark, and kill'd the Waterman, as one Shot. He has abſconded.

Sunday Night laſt ſome Villains broke into the Houſe of Mrs. Jennings, a Widow Gentlewoman, near Bell-Wharf, Ratcliff, and had packed up a great quantity of Linnen, &c. and was going up Stairs, when they awaked a young Gentleman, who lodged in the Houſe. Upon which, opening his Door, he fired a Piſtol among them, and wounded one of them ſo much in his Side, that he could not, like the reſt, make off, but was taken and committed to Priſon.

On Saturday Night ſome Villains had the Impudence to cut the Reins and Harneſs of a Horſe, as it ſtood to a Coach in Holborn (the Coachman taking his Nap on the Box) and had got the Horſe to ſome Diſtance before they were diſcovered; but being purſued, they were obliged to quit their Prize to ſave themſelves.

Monday Morning the Houſe of Mr. Trichley at Cranſtairs, was broke open and robbed of Plate, &c. to the Value of 70 l.

On Saturday Night two Fellows in Soldier's Dreſs robbed People between St. Agnes le Clare and Holloway Mount. They ſtabbed a poor Journeyman Clothworker, who had but a Penny about him, ſo that his Life is deſpaired of.

On the 28th ult. a Highwayman was apprehended at Titchfield, Hampſhire, who juſt before had attempted to rob Mr. Green, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and fired after him. He ſays he left Sir Peter Warren's Service lately, had lived with the two laſt Earls of Rockingham, and that his Father is now a Gardener in that Family.

On Tueſday Evening three Gentlemen returning from Covent-Garden Playhouſe, were attacked near the Duke of Newcaſtle's, Lincoln's Inn Fields, by five armed Ruffians, and robbed of their Watches and about 10 l. One of them, reſiſting, was dangerouſly wounded by a Hanger.

From the Paris A-la-main, Dec. 11.

"His Majeſty being deſirous of honouring the Memory of the late Marſhal Saxe, for his ſignal Services in the late War, has determined to erect a Monument or Triumphal Pillar, with ſome ſuitable Inſcription, to perpetuate his Glory: But in what particular Spot the Pillar is to ſtand is not yet fixed.

That General annexed a Codicil to his Will, wherein he requeſted of his Majeſty, if he intended to keep up the Regiment of Uhlans, to let the Count Friſeland ſucceed him in that Command: He has bequeathed likewiſe to that Gentleman, his large Diamond of the Order of the White Eagle, valued at 60,000 Livres; and has given him moreover, all he was poſſeſſed of at Chambord, worth at leaſt 400000 Livres.

The Count de Bellgarde is left Reſiduary Legatee only.

The Count de Piolinc, whom he has appointed the Executor of his Will, has by that his Picture ſet with Diamonds.

He has given the Marquis de Sordis a Legacy of 100000 Livres; and to all his Domeſtics Legacies in proportion to their Degrees."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Norwich, Dec. 1. On Sunday laſt John Prior of Ormeſby, near Buxton, in this County, was committed to our Caſtle, for wilfully and moſt inhumanly murdering his own Infant Child of two Years old. While the Child lay aſleep on the Bed, he gave it ſeveral Blows; then threw it on the Floor; but finding ſtill ſome remaining Signs of Life, this ſhocking Villain took the poor Infant by the Heels, and daſhed it's Brains out againſt the Wall. He did this moſt execrable Action by way of Revenge on his Wife, becauſe ſhe did not come home from a Neighbour's immediately on his Call.

Newcaſtle, Dec. 1. A young Lady, well dreſſed, came a few Days ago to the Houſe of John Prudhoe, of Prudhoe, a Village near Ovingham in Northumberland, and deſired Admittance ſhe was accordingly taken in. She ſeems diſordered in her Senſes; and ſays, that her Father is a Juſtice of Peace in Yorkſhire; that, without his Leave, ſhe married one of his Clerks; that her revengeful Father procured the Tranſportation of her Huſband; that this diſordered her, and ſhe was put into Bedlam in London, from whence ſhe eſcaped; that ſhe is afraid to go home, &c. She is certainly ſome Gentleman's Daughter by her Education, and Mr. Prudhoe is inclined to detain her (and ſhe is unwilling to go) 'till ſome further Account is got about her.

Though a great many Horſes are ſtill very ill, not above 9 or 10 have died of it in this Town: Several that have been very bad are recovered.

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Huſband's Houſe in May-Fair the Middle of October 1749, to an Apothecary's in South Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral. ——Several Perſons, belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May Fair New Chapel to be detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every Thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn on the Left Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea, as uſual, any Time 'till four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May Fair, near Hyde-Park-Corner, oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country Church Porch.

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Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſculi Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb, in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſide; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common Preparations of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, bring about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

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But the taking one Bottle of it only demonſtrates its ſtrong Efficacy to every one, and the Patients ſoon find all Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and ſhaking, or Reſolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulſive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vaniſh and return no more, and this, though theſe Diſeaſes have been of many Years ſtanding, and whether occaſioned by long Illneſs, hard Living, hard drinking, or any other Cauſe; for it performs all that can be wiſhed for in Nervous Caſes, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, reſtifies the Digeſtion, occaſions laudable Chyle, ameliorates the Blood and Juices, cauſes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Veſſels, revives and increaſes the Spirits, warms, comforts, ſtrengthens, and replenifhes the Brain and whole Nervous Syſtem, ſuſtains the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs reſtored to their priſtine Steadineſs and Strength, and the Palſy and all Paralytick Diſorders and Nervous Decays ſuddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themſelves, and all about them.

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WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in Men, and the *Fopours* in Women, ſo as never to return again, be they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as removing the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ill Fumes, ſour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneaſineſs in the Bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, ſtarting Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirit and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other almoſt innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe famous fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their true Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, reſtifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions at large.

The only ſhort and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY *and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the higheſt or moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without a ſenſible Evacuation, or the leaſt Purging, which, by an unaccountable Miſtake, is generally adviſed, altho' always found rather to encreaſe and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, do at once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they aſſuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illneſſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and ſcour the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly lightſome, briſk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which, by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure, even by the very beſt Method and Medicines in uſual Practice, than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutions, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effluxes, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they muſt aſſuredly may, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail of perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, in an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſs of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain, too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and is ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will be compleat Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with proceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, This fam'd Balſamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's, (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles, againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Aſk only for a 6s. Pot of balſamic Electuary. No Letters anſwer'd, unleſs Poſt paid.

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THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

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